FRENCH INDO-CHINA a failure. All the European nations recognized the tradewith Anrnm, but the mandarins¹ exactions, the people's lick of power, the incessant local warfare, and the destructive of all the European traders there contributed to it an unprofitable and hazardous venture. India, China, and a far greater reward in proportion to the obstacles The came to Indo-China long after the Dutch and Portu-At first only missionaries were sent there who worked on the bid by the Portuguese and Italian Jesuits, who came after they were expelled from Japan. These Jesuits had founded in 1608 « at Fai~fo₅ and later spread to Tonkin, whence they were cot twenty years kter by Emperor Trinh Trang. Among those ms the famous P&re Alexandra de Rhodes, the first Francoand creator of the country's native clergy. His subseto win the Pope's consent to naming special was foiled by the machinations of the for Portuguese, who were of their evangelical monopoly as of their commercial control. la 1658, however the Pope's consent was finally obtained: one of his WM François Pallu, who later became one of the most of AmmxL That same year at Paris was founded the Societe J& which. was to send forth numerous missionaries emperors were no religious fanatics, but they were to TOMgime m the missionary a precursor of European Commerce and missions with both the French •ftd tie went band in hand, in spite of

to indulge in trade. One English captain reported

Papal Bulls for-

ft was in charge of his country's trading post in met thoughtfully denounced to the native to of its European rivals. The native governwas weU aware of the dual role of merchants and •ad **ttajr** cucfu% searched aU commercial ships entering for lie mfebmii^ wfao were usually hidden on

EM* Gxfipoar had for years been interested in with himself tried to get a foothold there by ft* .afitbfiBhed in the country. But the hfe^gporai Ms advice, and despatched

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